

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 3, 1783.

IS excellently having withdrawn, on motion
by general Knox, seconded by general Put-
nam.

Refused, That the unanimous thanks of the officers of the army be presented to his excellency the commander in chief, for his excellent address, and the communication he has been pleased to make to them; and that he be assured that the officers reciprocate his affectionate expressions, with the greatest which the human heart is capable.

On a motion by general Putnam, seconded by general Hand,

That a committee be appointed immediately to draw up some resolutions expressive of the business before us, and to report in half an hour; that this committee consist of one general officer, one field officer, one captain; and that general Knox, colonel Brooks, and Major Howard, compose the said committee.

The report of the committee being brought in, and
the considered.

ly considered, *Resolved unanimously*, That at the commencement of the present war, the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the pursuit of the love of glory, and the attachment to the rights and liberties of humanity, which motives still exist in the highest degree, and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall interfere with a conduct that may tend to fully the reputation and glory which they have acquired, at the price of their lives and years faithful services.

Required unanimously, That the army continue to have in unshaken confidence in the justice of Congress and their country, and are fully convinced that the representatives of America will not disband or disperse the army until their accounts are liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment; and in this arrangement the officers expect that the half pay, or a commutation of it, should be effectually comprehended.

Respectfully and unanimously, That his excellency the commander in chief be requested to write to his excellency the president of congress, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of that honourable body upon the subjects of our late address, which was forwarded by a committee of the army, some of whom are waiting upon congress for the result. In the alternative of peace or war, this event would be highly satisfactory, and would produce immediate tranquillity in the minds of the army, and prevent any further imbibitions of disaffection, to fow discord between the civil and military powers of the United states.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That the officers of the American army view with abhorrence, and reject with disdain, the infamous propositions contained in the anonymous address to the officers of the army, a sentiment with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown persons, to collect the officers together, in a meeting for the signing of all discipline and good order.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the officers of the army be given to the committee who presented congress the late address of the army, for the wisdom and prudence with which they have conducted that affair; and that a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the president to major-general M D Gill; and that he be requested to continue his labours at congress, until the objects of his mission are accomplished.

The meeting was then dissolved.
 HOPATIO GATES, maj. gen. President

The following are the resolutions referred to in foregoing address and recommendations.

In CONGRESS, September 6, 1789.
CONGRESS took into consideration the report

the committee to whom were referred the instructions of the general assembly of Maryland to their delegates in congress, respecting the articles of confederation, the declaration therein referred to, the act of the legislature of New-York on the same subject, and the resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, which resolution was agreed to, and is in the words following:

That having duly considered the several matters then submitted, they conceive it unnecessary to explain into the merits or policy of the instructions or declaration of the general assembly of Maryland, or of the montrance of the general assembly of Virginia, as to involve questions, a discussion of which was declined mature consideration, when the articles of confederation were debated; nor, in the opinion of the committee, can such questions be now revived with any prospect of conciliation: that it appears more a viable to upon those states which can remove the embarrassments respecting the western country, a liberal surrender of portion of their territorial claims, since they cannot preserve entire without endangering the stability of general confederacy; to remind them how indispensible necessary it is to establish the federal union on a solid and permanent basis, and on principles acceptable to its respective members; how essential to public safety and confidence, to the support of our army, to the

four of our counsels and success of our measures, tranquillity at home, and our reputation abroad, present safety and our future prosperity, to our assistance as a free, sovereign and independent people that they are fully persuaded the wisdom of the

ive legislatures will lead them to a full and impartial consideration of a subject, so interesting to the United States, and so necessary to the happy establishment of the federal union; that they are confirmed in these expectations by a review of the before mentioned act of the legislature of New York, submitted to their consideration; that this act is expressly calculated to accelerate the federal alliance, by removing, as far as depends on that state, the impediment arising from the western country, and for that purpose to yield up a portion of territorial claim for the general benefit: whereupon,

Resolved, That copies of the several papers referred to the committee be transmitted, with a copy of the report, to the legislatures or the several states, and that it be earnestly recommended to those states, who have claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in congress such powers, as may effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the articles of confederation; and that the legislature of Maryland be earnestly requested to authorize their delegates in congress to subscribe the said articles.

In CONGRESS, October 10, 1780.

Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular States, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence, as the other States: that each State which shall be so formed, shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than six hundred and sixty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit: that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred, since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons, within and for the defence, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be reimbursed:

that the said lands shall be granted and settled
such times, and under such regulations as shall here-
after be agreed on by the United States in congress
(assembled), or any nine or more of them.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, December 16, 1782.

Whereas it is essential to justice and to the preservation of public credit, that whenever a nation is obliged by the exigencies of public affairs to contract a debt, proper funds should be established, not only for paying the annual value or interest of the same, but for discharging the principal within a reasonable period, by which a nation may avoid the evils of an excessive accumulation of debt; therefore,

Rejoined. That whenever the neat produce of funds recommended by congress and granted by states, for funding the debt already contracted, or procuring future loans for the support of the war, exceed the sum requisite for paying the interest of whole amount of the national debt which they may owe at the termination of the present war, surplus of such grants shall form a sinking fund, to be invariably appropriated to the payment of the principal of the said debt, and shall on no account be diverted to other purposes.

And in order that the several states may have a
 per information of the state of their finances, it is
 resolved, that as soon as the public debt can be li-
 dated, each state be annua y furnished with the an-
 thereof, and the interest thereon, and also of the
 ceeds and disposition of the funds provided for the
 redemption thereof.

Replied, That the faith of the United States pledged for the observance of the foregoing resolution, and that if any state should think it necessary to make a condition of their grants, the same will be confirmed by congress as consistent with their resolution of the 6th February, 1781.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGR
Assembled, February 17, 1783.

Whereas by the 8th article of the confederation perpetual union, it is agreed and declared, that charges of war, and all other expences for the defence or general welfare, allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to, or surveyed for any person, such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the next States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

Resolved, That the legislature of each state be they are hereby required to take such measures as appear to them most effectual for obtaining a just accurate account of the quantity of land in such state granted to, or surveyed for any person, the number buildings thereon, distinguishing dwelling houses other buildings and the number of its inhabitants distinguishing white from black: that the legislature each state be, and they are hereby also required

cause the said account to be transmitted and delivered to congress, on or before the 1st day of March, 1784; and that congress will on the 1st day of March, 1784, or at their next sitting, thereafter, appoint a grand committee, consisting of a member present from each state, to take into their consideration the said return, any nine of whom concurring, shall make a just and true estimate of the value of all the lands in each of the United States, granted to or surveyed for any person and of the buildings and improvements thereon, and shall report such estimate to congress, to be subject only to their approbation or rejection. That the said estimate when approved by congress shall be a rule for adjusting all accounts between the United States and the individual states, that is, each state shall be debited for its just quota or proportion on the principle aforesaid of the money theretofore advanced or paid, and of the amount in value of the supplies furnished by all the states for the service of the United States, and credited for the money advanced and the amount in value of the supplies furnished by such state for the service of the United States: that the said estimate shall operate for a term not exceeding five years, as a rule for apportioning on the several states the sums which congress shall from time to time deem necessary and require to be raised for supporting the public credit and continuing expenses; and that the money which shall be paid from time to time by any state into the continental treasury on account of such quota or apportionment, shall be duly passed to the credit of such state on the said account.

L O N D O N, *May 1.*

A bill [as amended in the committee to whom the same was re-committed] for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the people of Great Britain and those of the United States of North America.

WHEREAS the following thirteen provinces of North America, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, now are free, independent, and sovereign states, by the name and designation of the United States of America;

And, Whereas it is highly expedient, that the intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States should be immediately opened, and that temporary regulations should be made for that purpose, until a treaty or convention for establishing and regulating trade and commerce between Great Britain and the said United States shall be finally concluded: *Be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,* that an act passed in the sixteenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present majesty, to discontinue the landing, discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbour, Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and also two acts, made in the last session of parliament for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable any person or persons appointed and authorized by his majesty to grant pardons, to issue proclamations, in cases and for the purposes therein mentioned;" and also an act, passed in the seventeenth year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for enabling the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade or retained in his majesty's service, to take and seize prize of all such ships and vessels, and their cargoes as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;" so far as the said acts, or either of them, may extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourse with the territories now composing the said United States of America, or to authorize any hostilities against persons or properties of the subjects and citizens of the said United States, after the respective periods set forth in his majesty's proclamation for the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, shall and lawfully are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That all goods and merchandises the growth and produce of the territories of the United States of America only, which heretofore might have lawfully imported into any port or place of Great-Britain, may and shall continue to be lawfully imported into Great-Britain, from any port or place within the territories of the said United States, and not from any other p.l.c., in British ships legally navigated, and ships belonging to his majesty's plantations, or in vessels belonging to any of the citizens of the United States, and navigated by masters of the United States, or by his majesty's subjects, in the